MARCH 3, 1775. THE NUMBER 5.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

An authentick account of the miſerable fate of ten men belonging to the Adventure, *lately returned from the* South Seas, *who were ſurpriſed by the ſavages in* New Zealand, *put to death, and eaten. Extracted from the journal of one of the crew that was ordered to make ſearch for the unhappy ſufferers.*

ON the 30th of November 1773 we came to an anchor in Charlotta Sound, on the coaſt of New Zealand, where the ſhip being moored, and the boat ſent aſhore, a letter was found which informed the Reſolution had been there, and had ſailed ſix days before we arrived.

On the firſt of December we ſent the tents and empty caſks on ſhore, to the watering place. The Indians came and viſited us, and brought us fiſh and other refreſhments, which we purchaſed for pieces of cloth and old nails; and they continued this traffick for ten or twelve days, ſeemingly very well pleaſed.

On the 13th ſome of them came down in the night, and robbed the tents. The aſtronomer, getting up to make an obſervation, miſſed ſome things, and charged the ſentinel with taking them; but while they were in diſcourſe they ſpied an Indian creeping from the ſhore towards them, at whom they fired, and wounded him, but he got off, and retired to the woods. The report of the gun had alarmed his companions, who deſerted the canoe in which they came, and fled likewiſe into the woods.

The waterers, who were now appriſed of what had happened, and were out upon the ſearch, found the canoe, and in it moſt of the things that had been ſtolen.

Nothing remarkable happened after this till the 17th, when, preparing for our departure, the large cutter, manned with the proper crew, under the command of Mr. John Roe the firſt mate, accompanied by Mr. Woodhouſe midſhipman, and James Tobias Swilley the carpenter's ſervant, was ſent up the ſound, to Graſs cove, to gather greens and wild celery.

At two in the afternoon the tents were ſtruck, every thing got on board, and the ſhip made ready for ſailing the next day. Night coming on, and no cutter appearing, the captain and officers began to expreſs great uneaſineſs, fearing ſome treachery from the ſavages. They ſat up the whole night in expectation of her arrival, but to no purpoſe. At day-break the captain ordered the long-boat to be hoiſted out, and double manned, with Mr. Burney ſecond lieutenant, Mr. Freeman maſter, the corporal of the marines, with five private men, all well armed, with plenty of ammunition, two wall pieces, and three days proviſion. Thus equipped, about nine in the morning we left the ſhip, and ſailed and rowed for Eaſt bay, keeping cloſe in ſhore, and examining every creek we paſſed, to find the cutter. We continued our ſearch till two in the afternoon, when we put into a ſmall cove to dreſs dinner. While that was getting ready we obſerved a company of Indians, ſeemingly very buſy, on the oppoſite ſhore; we left our dinner, and rowed precipitately to the place where the ſavages were aſſembled. On our approach, they all fled. We followed them cloſely, to a little town which we found deſerted; we ſearched their huts, and, while thus employed, the ſavages returned and made a ſhow of reſiſtance, but ſome trifling preſents being made their chiefs, they were very ſoon appeaſed. However, on our return to our boat, they followed us, and ſome of them threw ſtones. After we had dined we renewed our ſearch, and at proper intervals kept firing our wall pieces as ſignals to the cutter, if any of her people ſhould happen to be within hearing.

About five in the afternoon we opened a ſmall bay, where we ſaw a large double canoe, and a body of Indians hauling her up upon the beach. We quickened our courſe to come up with them, but they inſtantly fled on ſeeing us approach; this made us ſuſpect that ſome miſchief had been done. On landing, the firſt thing we ſaw in the canoe was one of the cutter's row-lock boards and a pair of ſhoes tied up together. On advancing farther up the beach we found ſeveral of their baſkets, and ſaw one of their dogs eating a piece of broiled fleſh. We examined it, and ſuſpected it to be human; and in one of their baſkets having found a hand, which we knew to be the left hand of Thomas Hill, by the letters T. H. being marked on it, we were no longer in doubt about the event. We purſued the ſavages as far as was practicable, but without ſucceſs. On our return we deſtroyed their canoe, and continued our ſearch. At half after ſix in the evening we opened Graſs cove, where we ſaw a great number of Indians aſſembled on the beach, and ſix or ſeven canoes floating in the ſurf. We ſtood in ſhore, and when the ſavages ſaw us, they retreated to a riſing hill, cloſe by the water ſide. We were in doubt whether it was through fear that they retreated, or with a deſign to decoy us to an ambuſcade. Our Lieutenant determined not to be ſurpriſed, and therefore running cloſe in ſhore, ordered the grappling to be dropped near enough to reach them with our guns, but at too great a diſtance to be under any apprehenſions from their treachery. In this poſition we began to engage, taking aim, and determining to kill as many of them as our guns could reach. It was ſome time before we could diſlodge them; but at length, many of them being wounded, and ſome killed, they began to diſperſe. Our Lieutenant improved their panick, and, ſupported by the officers and marines, leaped on ſhore and purſued the fugitives. We had not advanced far from the water ſide before we beheld the moſt horrible ſight that ever was ſeen by an European; the heads, hearts, livers, and lights, of three or four of our people, broiling on the fire, and their bowels lying at the diſtance of about ſix yards from the fire, with ſeveral of their hands and limbs in a mangled condition, ſome broiled, and ſome raw; but no other parts of their bodies, which gave cauſe to ſuſpect that the cannibals had feaſted and eaten all the reſt. We obſerved a large body of them aſſembled on the top of a hill, at about two miles diſtance, but night coming on we durſt not advance to attack them; neither was it thought ſafe to quit the ſhore, to take an account of the number killed, our body being but ſmall, and the ſavages numerous and fierce. They were armed with long lances, and with weapons not unlike the halberds of our ſerjeants in ſhape, made of hard wood, and, inſtead of iron, mounted with bone. We could diſcover nothing belonging to the cutter but one of the oars, which was broken and ſtuck in the ſand, to which they had tied the faſtenings of their canoes. It was ſuſpected that the dead bodies of our people had been divided among the different parties of ſavages that had been concerned in the maſſacre; and it was not improbable but the party that was ſeen at a diſtance were feaſting upon ſome of the others, as thoſe on the ſhore had been upon what were found before they were diſturbed by our crew in the long-boat. Be that as it may, we could diſcover no traces of more than four of their bodies, nor could we tell where the ſavages had concealed the cutter. It was now near night, and our Lieutenant not thinking it ſafe to truſt our crew in the dark, in an open boat, within reach of ſuch cruel barbarians, ordered the canoes to be broken up and deſtroyed; and, after collecting the remains of our mangled companions, we made the beſt of our way from this polluted place, and got on board the ſhip before midnight. About four the next morning we weighed anchor, and about ſeven got under way, and purſued our courſe home. In the meantime the ſurgeon examined the remains of the bodies brought on board, but could not make out to whom they belonged; ſo they were decently laid togther, and, with the uſual ſolemnity on board ſhips, committed to the deep.

The true art of government conſiſts in not governing too much.

St. Aſaph's Biſhop.

THE conduct of adminiſtration correſponds exactly with the meaſures purſued by Philip of Spain, againſt the Low Countries. The reaſon given by one in Adminiſtration for attacking the colonies ſeems to be copied from the famous advice of the unfeeling Duke of Alva, that, "*Specie retinenta dignitatis*" that coſt his maſter his glory, his happineſs, and his provinces, and ſunk his country into diſtreſſes from which ſhe is not yet recovered. It is evident, that the britiſh Miniſters have diligently ſtudied Strada, and the other authors who have tranſmitted to poſterity the pleaſing and inſtructive annals of Philippick policy, as every meaſure they have taken is founded on a precedent ſet by that celebrated ſchool of humanity. Alva is the favourite maſter; on his conduct they keep their eyes ſteadily and reverently fixed, and it may be truſy ſaid they follow him with no unequal ſteps. Great, good, and wiſe men, whom ſome future Puffendorf or Temple will duly celebrate!

The whole country of the Seven United Provinces is not ſo large as one half of Pennſylvania, and when they began their conteſt with Philip, for their liberty, contained about as many inhabitants as are now in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay. Philip's Empire then comprehended all Europe, all Spain, and Portugal, the two

Sicilies, many islands in the Mediterranean, the Milanese, all the dominions belonging to Spain and Portugal in Africa and Asia; in America, the immense colonies subject to those two kingdoms, with all their unexhausted mines, and the Spanish West Indies; his armies were numerous and veteran, and commanded by renowned Generals. During the war in the Low Countries, so great was his force, that his General marched twice into France, and obliged Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris and Rouen.

In the same war, he fitted out the armada against England; yet seven little provinces, inspired by one generous resolution, "to die free rather than to live slaves," not only baffled, but brought down into the dust, that enormous power which had contended for universal empire, and for half a century was the terrour of the world.

These provinces afterwards actually *protected* Spain against the power of France.

Philip and his junto thought themselves very wise, and politick as so many Machiavels; but what says, and will say, mankind, as long as the memory of those events is preserved? That their counsels were despicable, their motives detestable, and their minds like those described by the Bishop of Lerida, that exactly resembled the horns of the cows in his country, little, hard, and crooked.

MADRID, *November* 28.

OUR woollen manufactories improve every day more and more, by means of the great numbers of foreigners (especially English) who are employed in them. There are near 100 different places where this manufacture is carried on, and the Court has just given orders for setting up others in several places in this kingdom. It is computed that since the year 1772 there have been 8000 pieces of cloth worked up in this kingdom, a great part of which (3000 pieces all broadcloth) was exported in the register ship.

HAMBURG, *Dec.* 9. Last night it froze so very hard that the thermometer was ten degrees below the freezing point. The cold has continued as intense all this day, and seems to increase to-night. Not only the post, but also waggons with heavy loads, passed over the ice yesterday to and from Harbourg.

COPENHAGEN, *Nov.* 29. Many misfortunes have happened within these few days at sea, and upon these coasts, from the inclemency of he weather, which is such as has not been equalled since the year 1770.

PARIS, *Dec.* 2. The Parliament and the Court of Aides went by deputation to Versailles to pay their compliments to the King, and return him thanks. They likewise had the honour to be received by the Queen, &c. The Parliament were very graciously received, and they took this opportunity to engage M. de Miromesnil, in the name of the whole company, to beg the King to recall the old members of the Grand Council who are at present in exile, and to permit them to take their seats with them in the Parliament, according to the order of their reception. This was a glorious proceeding for the exiled magistrates, and does honour to the Parliament; who have also solicited the keeper of the seals to endeavour to obtain, from the King's bounty, the recall of the old Chatelet.

Dec. 4. All the maritime towns of France have charged their deputies in this city to make remonstrances against the orders they have received, to conform in future to the conventions which the Court of Great Britain has obtained for the prohibition of sending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went upon this occasion in a body M. de Trudenne, superintendent of the manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by the Court of Great Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties subsisting between the two Courts, and which his Majesty had lately renewed, and therefore they must not expect any alteration in respect to the affair in question.

LONDON, *December* 8.

THEY write from Gibraltar, that the Emperour of Morrocco has stopped all provisions being sent to that garrison for the present, on account of his being engaged in a war with Spain, as it caused a great consumption in victualling a vast number of armed corsairs, &c.

They write from Gibraltar, that an armed Spanish bark, with a few resolute fellows on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and set fire to two large galliots and a half galley, belonging to the Moors, which were burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 100 of the crew perished.

A private letter from Paris says, that the King of Spain has solicited for the assistance of some men of war to join the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean, that he may be able to strike an important blow against the barbarians, and at once put a stop to their depredations, and entirely drive them out of those seas. The same letter says, that orders are sent to Toulon for a fleet of twelve ships of the line, and several frigates, to sail from thence and join the Spaniards immediately.

The whole coast from Berwick to Newcastle exhibits such a scene of desolation, occasioned by the numerous wrecks of ships, as has never been known on that coast before.

Dec. 14. We have it from good authority, that a very respectable house in the Boston and Salem trade has very large orders from two of the best houses in that trade at Boston, which they insist upon being shipped for them the first opportunity, notwithstanding all the resolutions of the Congress, the proceedings of the town meetings, or any measure that province may take in its present distracted state.

A correspondent remarks, that the Virginians have spirit and resolution worthy of ancient Romans, and are to leave off planting tobacco, in order to get off the oppressive acts for raising a revenue in America. If they succeed, our correspondent expresses his hope that their noble spirit will have its due effect on this side the Atlantick, and that next year our English farmers will give over planting of wheat in order to get rid of the oppressive tax on soap and candles.

Letters from Newfoundland, by a ship that is arrived at Torbay, bring an account that the English have met with great success in the fishery; that they have freighted more ships this season than they have done for many years past, but that most of the ships have carried their cargoes to foreign markets, where they can have a greater price than in any port in England.

A Gentleman just arrived in town from Cherburg, in France, says, that whilst he continued in that place, which was only ten days, he saw six sail of English vessels, which came from Weymouth, and the coast of Norfolk, laden with wheat and live cattle, arrived there; which makes bread and other provisions much cheaper than in London, and that mutton, beef, and veal, sold at the rate of 3d. halfpeny a pound, fat, and as good as any in town.

We have received accounts that the Industry, Capt. Drummond, belonging to Borrowstounness, Scotland, bound from London for that place, loaded with goods, was in the late storm driven on shore about six miles north from Aberdeen. The ship went to pieces, and all on board perished. The body of a man, with a mourning ring on his finger, had come ashore when these accounts came away.

The damage done by the late tempestuous weather, on the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk, is almost incredible. The sea, for several days, has been covered with wrecks of ships and dead bodies, so that the people who live at Dunwich, and the adjacent places near the sea, have had great employ in burying the bodies (which they found cast on shore whilst they were looking out for plunder) in the sand. By the wrecks, we find that most of the vessels lost are Dutch and French.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, information being previously given to Sir John Fielding, that a number of persons met every night at a certain eating-house, in Gerard street, Soho, in order to play at Hazard, and other unlawful games, a body of civil officers entered the room where the company of gamesters were assembled, and seized between 20 and 30 of them. They were yesterday noon carried before the sitting magistrate, who remanded them to Tothill Fields bridewell, for farther examination. The fine for playing at the above game is 50l. and on failure of payment six months imprisonment. The master of the house is in custody; his fine for keeping a gaming table is, by act of Parliament, 200l. Two of the above persons were Jews, who were discharged on paying the fine. Another of the company was well known at Newmarket.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 13 convicts received judgment of death, 37 were sentenced to be transported for seven years, and two for coining halfpence were branded in the hand, and ordered to be imprisoned one year.

A Gentleman was exclaiming lately against the very high salaries given to the opera singers. A good voice, says he, stands the manager in at least 2000l. a year, and under a three years contract. What is that, cries another Gentleman, to the salaries given at the *opera house, near Westminster Hall*, where the manager often pays double the sum for a *first-rate voice, and is under a contract for seven years!*

A certain great Lady, now under persecution, when she was informed of the various kinds of prosecutions intended to be carried on against her in her absence, said, "she should not be surprised at any thing from a lover who was dying till he became her husband, and then left her a mourning bride; who then persuaded her she was not married, which he easily did, as she found she had no husband, and then consented to her making another attempt for a male partner in the holy wedlock, and afterwards claims the fruits of a wife, when he deprived her of the fruits of a husband. All this, continued she, might be done by another animal in a human shape; but his stirring up an indictment in my absence, when I cannot appear to make my defence, is still more like a man, and none but a Hervey would make an attempt upon a woman behind *her back*."

Dec. 16. Yesterday the House of Commons went into a committee on ways and means, and came to the following resolutions: That the duties on malt, mum, cider, and perry, be continued for 1775; that 3s. in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, presented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great Britain, on paying a duty of 1d. per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of 2d. per quarter, according to the duties and regulations of an act of the 13th of his present Majesty; which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed.

The New York mail, which arrived yesterday, has brought a great many letters for the government, but very few for the merchants, and those contain no orders for goods, which makes it conjectured that a stop is put to trade in that country.

Georgia, and East and West Florida, have dissented from the resolutions of the American Congress.

The important cause of the rights of the freeholders of Middlesex, so grossly violated by the last Parliament, will be brought on in the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, assisted by Sir George Saville, and other true friends of their country, very early after the holidays, when it is expected the House will be well attended. At present, the Speaker finds a difficulty in getting 40 members to make a House.

Tueſday evening, about ſeven o'clock, as Counſellor Stackpoole of Serjeant's Inn, with three Ladies and two Gentlemen more, were coming to town in two carriages, the firſt carriage was ſtopped within 100 yards of the Packhorſe, Turnham Green, by a highwayman well mounted, with a carbine ſlung by his ſide, and a caſe of horſe piſtols. As the Counſellor, and another Gentleman, were behind in an open chaiſe, quite unarmed, they thought of turning back to the Packhorſe to alarm the houſe, and to get arms for the purſuit; but the highwayman obſerving their motions, as ſoon as he had robbed the Ladies of what looſe caſh they had about them (which amounted to about 7 or 8l.) rode after them, and, clapping one of his horſe piſtols to the mouths of the Gentlemen, deſired them to deliver their money, which though they immediately complied with, it was with great difficulty (and not till two of his companions, who were at ſome diſtance, called him off) he was prevented firing at them, on account of their *villainy*, as he called it, of attempting to take him. He returned back to the Ladies, ſhook one of them by the hand, wiſhed them a good night, and gallopped off. What ſeems extraordinary, he refuſed their watches and jewels, though the Ladies, through their fright, had collected them for him.

It is ſaid that four new regiments will be raiſed in Ireland, for the *ſervice* of America.

Yeſterday came on before Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey an action of falſe impriſonment, brought by Gregory Cojamaul, an Armenian merchant, plaintiff, againſt a late Eaſt India officer, defendant; when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with 4500l. damages, and coſts. Another action, brought by two others againſt the ſame perſon, had a like verdict.

This day a motion was made in the Court of Chancery, for an injunction, to ſtop the payment of a ſum of money in the hands of Mr. Tatterſall, from being paid to the truſtees of the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, which ariſe from the ſale of the late Duke's horſes, dogs, &c. on the ground of her being an executor by falſe pretences, and being now indicted of felony; when the Lord Chancellor remarked, that as a noble law Lord had made it appear that there was no indictment againſt her, as it had been brought againſt Elizabeth Chidleigh, and there being no ſuch perſon, he ordered the money to be paid into the hands of the truſtees, for the payment of the funeral expenſes, debts, and legacies.

Dec. 17. A correſpondent aſſures us, from his own knowledge, that the moſt formidable preparations are making in France, and that they wait only till our troops and fleets are engaged in America to ſtrike ſome fatal blow to this country.

In the debate on the addreſs in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Burke ſpoke long and well. Laſt year, he ſaid, the Miniſters affirmed that the puniſhment of Boſton would ſtrike terrour into all America; that America would be proſtrate at our feet begging for mercy; that all the other colonies would abandon Boſton to her fate. The very contrary of all this has happened, and all the colonies take up the cauſe of Boſton as a common cauſe. The late acts, ſo far from having the effect which the late Miniſter expected, have made Boſton the Lord Mayor of America.

A great law Lord declared, in his place, that were he an American he would reſiſt the preſent meaſures to the laſt drop of his blood.

Orders have been iſſued from the Admiralty for getting ready three ſail of the line, and one frigat,, with all convenient ſpeed (ſuppoſed for America) and preparations are now making for victualling them.

Beſides the reſolutions that have already appeared of the Grand Congreſs, there is an addreſs from them to the King, Lords, and Commons, and a letter to the people of England, which is ſoon to be made publick. This letter is ſaid to be the moſt curious piece that ever the American preſs produced. There is a picture drawn in it of the laſt Parliament that paſſed the Boſton acts, and ſome ſtrictures on their proceedings, of a free nature. The Miniſtry alſo comes in for a great ſhare in the obloquy, as do many of the leaders in favour of Great Britain on both ſides the water.

It is thought, that as ſoon as all the proceedings of the Grand American Congreſs are laid before Parliament, a motion will be made for an act to make the whole of their proceedings high treaſon.----Q. If this had been done laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, how would they have got a man of any reputation or credit to be a delegate at a congreſs.

It is ſaid a certain American Agent, who was preſent at a certain ſpeech, when ſome perſons around took notice that the Speaker did not articulate ſo clearly as uſual, but ſeemed to ſplutter, cried out, I do not think he is well. He never looked better, ſays a byſtander. He is certainly ill, replies the Agent. What! becauſe he ſplutters in his ſpeech, returns the byſtander. What do you ſuppoſe is the matter with him? The matter! repeats the American Agent, he has been *ſpitting blood* throughout the whole of his ſpeech.

When a certain great man fell upon his knee before a certain aſſembly, this man, cries an American, boaſted, in the laſt ſlaviſh Parliament, that "America ſhould be brought to our feet," but Providence has brought him there before it.

It is ſaid, when the Lord Mayor was told that a leading member of the Cocoa Tree had fallen on his knee in the Houſe, what! on his bare knee, ſays he; whoſe health did he drink?

Yeſterday the Duke of Mancheſter, and the Earls of Bute and Ferrers, took the oaths and their ſeats in the Houſe of Peers; after which Lord Lyttleton made a ſecond motion for opening the doors to the members of the Houſe of Commons, the ſons and brothers of Peers, Peers of Ireland and Scotland, and to ſo many of the publick at large as ſhould be introduced by Engliſh Peers, each Lord to have the privilege of introducing one perſon, The Duke of Mancheſter ſeconded the motion, which was carried.

Dec. 18. In the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, a ſtrange deſultory debate aroſe relative to the propriety of taxing Ireland, which was occaſioned by ſome expreſſions that fell from Governour Johnſtone, alluding to opinions maintained on a former occaſion on this ſubject.

Governour Johnſtone ſaid, I think a true determination upon this queſtion can only be made after knowing the plan which Gentlemen in Adminiſtration are *reſolved* to purſue with reſpect to American affairs. It is now clear that the people of America, actuated with the ſame firm and reſolute ſpirit, and tinctured with the ſame enthuſiaſm, which enabled our anceſtors to withſtand the unjuſt claims of the Crown in the days of Charles I. are determined to reſiſt the high doctrines of parliamentary ſupremacy held forth by this country, which muſt in its conſequences reduce their liberties to a level with the colonies of France and Spain. If we are reſolved to adhere to thoſe incomprehenſible tenets, echoed with ſo much applauſe in the laſt Parliament, and on the firſt day of the preſent ſeſſions, nothing but the ſword can now decide the conteſt. In that event, it is in vain to ſuppoſe that the peace eſtabliſhment of the army now propoſed will be ſufficient; for every wiſe man muſt foreſee, that our rivals in Europe cannot be idle ſpectators in ſuch a ſcene. Suppoſing then a ſufficient force is employed to ſubdue the Americans, this country muſt be left deſtitute of the neceſſary defence. No man is leſs deſirous of augmenting a military eſtabliſhment than myſelf. I foreſee that the liberties of this country muſt, in the end, fall a ſacrifice to that power which has annihilated the rights of mankind in other ſtates. It has been aſſerted, that legiſlation exiſting in the Parliament of Great Britain, taxation, which is a part of legiſlation, muſt neceſſarily be included. The various privileges which ſubſiſt in every free ſtate are hardly to be determined by any reaſoning *a priore*. It is true that legiſlation may exiſt without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland, within our own dominion, is a proof of what theſe learned Gentlemen aſſert to be impoſſible. For my part, I do not ſee what difficulty can occur in leaving the different colonies on the ſame footing of raiſing money, by requiſiton, as from the people of Ireland. If it is thought this manner of raiſing ſupplies might throw too much power in the hands or the Crown, that power might be limited, ſo as not to be exerted except upon the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, ſuch as has been lately adopted reſpecting the prerogative in regulating the coin. I think I perceive the tone of the noble Lord is not ſo loud, or ſo lofty, as on ſome former debates on this ſubject. I hope it does not proceed from want of health, in which caſe no man could feel more ſorrow for his Lordſhip than myſelf; but I hope it ariſes from a more ſerious and deep reflection on the ſubject, where his own good ſenſe has had room to operate, free from thoſe violent aſſociates who ſeem to have precipitated his Lordſhip into ſuch raſh and cruel meaſures, contrary to his own natural good temper. Here then I ſhall conclude, as I ſet out, hoping, that generous, juſt, pacifick meaſures, will be adopted.

The people in power now affect to blame one another; they did not think the Americans would have acted ſo ſtoutly. But did they not know that oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad, and that the very worm will turn when trod upon!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Feb.* 27, 1775.

OBSERVING, *from a* ROYAL PROCLAMATION *publiſhed in the laſt gazette, that his* MAJESTY *hath been* GRACIOUSLY PLEASED *to authoriſe the currency of copper money throughout this colony, agreeable to the terms of an act of our General Aſſembly, I do hereby give notice that ſuch copper money is now ready to be iſſued in exchange either for gold, ſilver, or any of the treaſury notes. Thoſe who have demands,* properly authenticated, *may receive what proportion they pleaſe in copper; but are not obliged to take above 2s. 6d. in any ſum above 20s. and not more than 1s. in any ſum under 20s.* Conſtant attendance *will be given at this office every day in the week, except* Sunday, *from eight to one o'clock.*

I muſt again call upon all ſuch inſpectors, clerks, and other collectors, as have not ſettled their accounts and paid their reſpective balances due to the treaſury. If they fail doing it longer than the next meeting of merchants in April, *they may be aſſured that I ſhall prefer regular complaints before* proper authority *againſt* every delinquent; *and that I ſhall, moreover, without fail, publiſh liſts of all* defaulters *in the publick gazettes.*

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Richmond *town, an* Engliſh *indented ſervant man, named* WILLIAM PARKER, *by trade a blackſmith, but ſince he has been in* Virginia *has acted as a waiting man. He is* 21 *years of age, about five feet eight inches high, well made, and of a quick ſpeech; had on, when he made his elopement, a black coat and jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, a round hat bound with velvet, and a brown ſurtout coat. He carried away ſundry ruffled ſhirts, ſilk ſtockings,* &c. *I expect he will attempt to ſhip himſelf on board ſome veſſel for* Britain. *All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewared from carrying away any ſuch perſon. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have* 3l. *for his trouble.*

ARCHIBALD M'KENDRICK.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a dark brown MARE about twelve years old, thirteen hands high, with a buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

THOMAS SUDDIN.

MANCHESTER, *Feb.* 11, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intending for *Britain*, by the enſuing fall, propoſes to ſell the following TRACTS of LAND, *viz.* About 2000 acres in *Bedford* county, lying upon both ſides of the north fork of *Otter* river, and *Hurricane* creek, about 100 acres thereof cleared, producing tobacco of a fine quality; there are ſeveral houſes upon the land, large peach and apple orchards, and a meadow. The land lies well, is a remarkable good place for raiſing ſtocks of all kinds, having an excellent range upon the mountains joining it.----- Alſo another tract of about 300 acres, a mile below the other, which has a griſt-mill upon it, lately built, with a ſtone dam, and a never-failing ſtream. There are little more improvements upon this tract, but the ſoil is good, and would make a valuable ſettlement.-----Likewiſe a valuable and well known tract of land, in *Hanover* county, called *Half Sink*, on *Chickahominy* river, containing, by a late ſurvey, 667 acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, affording a vaſt quantity of large white oak timber. The plantation is in good order to work ten hands, has the neceſſary houſes upon it, lately built, and lies eleven miles from *Richmond* town.---Four lots in the town of *Richmond*, with houſes threon, one or two of which are new, and is the place where Mr. *James Vaughan* formerly kept ordinary. The paſture is fenced with poſts and rails, and it would be a ſuitable place for a tavern, or afford conveniencies for three private families.---The above lands may be entered upon next fall, and the lots at the expiration of the preſent year they are rented for. I ſhall be glad to treat with any perſon who inclines to purchaſe.

4 ALEXANDER BAINE.

*** I want to purchaſe the half acre lot at *Rockey Ridge*, No. 132, drawn to ticket No. 373, in Col. *Byrd*'s lottery.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *King George* county, the firſt of *January* laſt, a *Dutch* ſervant man who goes by the name of JOHN OCINHYSER, a baker by trade, about five feet high, dark complexion, ſhort ſtiff hair cut on the top, black eyes, and bow-legged. He talks broken *Engliſh*, and when he ſpeaks it is with a ſmiling countenance. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat with braſs buttons; three waiſtcoats, one white kerſey, another ſtriped with blue and white, and the other a kind of browniſh white, much worn, with ſleeves; a pair of black everlaſting, a pair of black ſtocking, and a pair of negro cotton breeches; two pair of ſtockings, one black, the other blue, with a pair of braſs carved ſhoe buckles, and one bound and one macaroni hat. Any perſon who will bring the ſaid ſervant to me, in *Fahnouth*, ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

PETER BOWERS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in *Williamſburg*, on the 23d of *January* laſt, a bay HORSE about four years old, four feet eight inches high, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white on his off hind foot-lock, has a dull look, thick mane, trots, gallops ſlow, is low in fleſh, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock W. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have two dollars reward.

JAMES NICHOLS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a dark brown Steer with ſome white ſpots under his belly, and white at the end of his tail, about three years old, and marked with a crop in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 45s.

MOSES SUTHARD.

FEBRUARY 16, 1775.

THE Fredericksburg *Jockey Club are deſired to meet on* Saturday *the* 14*th of* March, *at which time ſome matters of conſequence will be left to their conſideration.*

2 GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

To cover this SEASON,

BAY BOLTON, *a full blooded hunter, got by old* Starling *out of a hunter mare. He is a dark bay, ſeven years old, ſixteen hands high, well made and formed. He ſtands at my plantation, about four miles from* Alexandria, *and will cover mares at thirty ſhillings the leap, and five ſhillings to the groom, or three pounds the ſeaſon, and five ſhillings to the groom. Many good judges have ſeen him, and all agree he is as complete a horſe as has been imported for this country. His colts have turned out very fine, ſeveral having been ſold at thirty pounds currency when three months old. Thoſe that chooſe the ſeaſon may have good paſturage, and great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may be loſt. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.*

4 JOHN CARLYLE.

*** *If any perſon inclines to purchaſe my horſe, I will ſell him after the ſeaſon, and give reaſonable credit.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away *from the ſhip* Elizabeth, *Capt.* Frederick Baker, *lying at* Alexandria, *four ſailors*, viz. JAMES ROBB, *born in the north of* England, *about five feet ten inches high, ſmooth faced, with black hair; had on, or took with him, a ſuit of blue clothes with a red velvet cape.* WILLIAM TATE, *ſix feet high, much pitted with the ſmallpox, and has ſhort curly hair; had on a red waiſtcoat and trouſers.* CHARLES THOMPSON, *about five feet five inches high, a ſhort, thick, well ſet fellow, ſmooth faced, with ſhort ſtraight hair.* JOHN FIELD, *about five feet ſeven inches high, well ſet, ſmooth faced, liſps, looks a little aſquint, and has brown lank hair tied behind. They carried with them their cheſts and beddings, and robbed the ſhip of the hammocks they ſlept in, and four oars. They alſo carried with them, from on board the ſaid ſhip, an indented ſervant for four years, named* WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *but went amongſt the ſervants and ſhip's company by the name of* Alick. *He is about 23 years of age, pock marked, ſpeaks much in the* Scotch *accent, has ſhort curly black hair, a watch in his pocket, a baker by trade, and will endeavour to paſs for a freeman; had on a pepper and ſalt coloured cloth coat, and leather breeches. It is certain that they went down the river, as they were ſeen at* Nanjemay, *and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, or proceed ſtraight to* Norfolk. *All maſters are forewarned from taking them on board. They went off in a moſes* New England *built boat, the ſtuff on her looks like turpentine and ochre, and is of a brown colour. She was formerly a tender to a fiſhing ſchooner. Whoever apprehends them ſhall have the above reward, or 40s. for each ſailor, or the boat, and 5l. for the ſervant, with reaſonable charges if delivered to the Captain on board the ſaid ſhip, or for the ſervant committed to any jail, or delivered to*

4 ROBERT ADAM & CO.

TAKEN up, in *Archer's Hope* creek, two pettiaugers, one two feet ten inches over, and ſixteen feet long, with rowlocks for four oars; the other two feet eleven inches over, and twenty four feet four inches long, with rowlocks cut in the ſides for four oars. The owners may have them, on proving their property, and applying to JOHN RONE.

*** Who will give good encouragement to one who underſtands GOING by WATER and is well acquainted with *James* river, and not fond of drink.

IMPORTED ſome time in *Feb.* 1773, in the *Warwick*, *M'Vey*, from *Glaſgow*, a box containing LINENS, *&c.* and a caſe containing a GUN, both directed for Mr. *Maclaurin Gillies* at *Milner*'s, which the Captain ſays he ſent to *Burwell*'s ferry. Whoever can give intelligence of the ſame, to the Printer, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

At a meeting of the committee of James City *county, on* Monday *the* 13*th of* February 1775, *it was* RESOLVED,

THAT, as an *encouragement* for making COTTON and WOOL CARDS, a premium of *forty pounds ſterling* be offered, and paid by the chairman, to any perſon who ſhall firſt ſettle in this colony, and who ſhall, within eighteen months from the date hereof, make in this colony, or cauſe to be made therein under his direction, *five hundred* pair of good cotton and *five hundred* pair of good wool cards, to be delivered to the chairman for the uſe of the inhabitants of this county; and the committee oblige themſelves to pay for the ſame at the rate of 75 per cent. advance on what ſuch cards have uſually been imported at from *Great Britain* within twelve months paſt, over and above the ſaid premium. The quality and price to be judged of and ſettled by reputable merchants in the neighbourhood.

By order of the committee.

BENJAMIN CARTER WALLER, Clerk.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr.* John Shermer, *deceaſed, in* James City *county, agreeable to his will,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the ſaid county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houſes, a good orchard of *Hughes's Crab* apples, together with upwards of fifty valuable SLAVES, among which are ſeveral fine houſe ſervants and two carpenters. Likewiſe all the ſtock of cattle, with three yoke of oxen, hogs, ſheep, and ſeveral fine horſes, a chariot, almoſt new, with harneſs for four horſes, a riding chair, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, deſks, and book caſes with glaſs doors, and ſome valuable plate, a gold and ſilver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

And on *Wedneſday* the 15th of *March*, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, all his land in *King William* county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about ſix miles from *Page's*, and near the Rev. Mr. *White's*; the other tract lies near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 acres, and known by the name of *Broad Neck*. Alſo upwards of ſeventy valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utenſils, together with the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes. The ſale will be at the plantation near *Page's*, where Mr. *William Gary* is overſeer, and to continue till all are ſold. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers till the firſt day of *May* 1776, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land, by applying to the overſeers on the plantations, will be ſhewn the ſame.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1775.

COMMITTED to the publick jail, a runaway negro man named *Goliah*. He ſays he belongs to Mr. *John Jones* of *Hampton*, is about 23 years old, middle ſize, and his clothing ſuch as field negroes commonly wear. His owner is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

tf PETER PELHAM.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

MARCH 3, 1775.

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 5.

LONDON, *December* 18.

ON Wedneſday evening, about five o'clock, a Lady and her daughter, a child of ten years of age, were ſtopped in a coach by five footpads near Cheliea; who, after robbing them of their money, a watch, and earrings, not being contented with their booty, threatened to kill the Lady, on which the child threw her arms about them, entreating them to ſpare her mother. One of the miſcreant villains then moſt inhumanly ſtruck the child ſeveral times over the head with the end of his piſtol, by which the outward table of the ſkull was fractured, and ſhe now lies dangerouſly ill. As ſoon as an account of this atrocious and cowardly offence was ſent to Sir John Fielding, that active magiſtrate deſpatched ſome of his people in ſearch of the robbers, and yeſterday morning they luckily met with a pawnbroker, who had taken in a ſatin cloak from a woman in Blackboy alley, which proved to belong to the unfortunate young Lady, and was marked in ſeveral places with her blood; from thence the villains were traced, and three of them apprehended laſt night, and committed from the publick office in Bow ſtreet, for farther examination.

We hear that the merchants and manufacturers are determined to petition Parliament for redreſs to our fellow ſubjects in America, to prevent the dreadful conſequences of a civil war, and the total loſs of our moſt valuable commerce.

The terms which the American Congreſs demand, is a repeal of the acts impoſing taxes upon them without their conſent, thoſe which take from them the trial by jury, thoſe which infringe their charters, puniſh them without a hearing, and eſtabliſh Popery and ſlavery over half the continent of America; they do not queſtion the ſupreme legiſlative power of this country, nor the acts of trade and navigation.

It is an alarming fact, that the number of effective men, beſides thoſe in garriſon and in Scotland, now in Great Britain, not including officers commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned, does not amount to quite 7000; while, on the other hand, France is known to have at this inſtant 25,000 foot, beſides a formidable and well provided train of artillery.

Dec. 20. *Houſe of Commons.* Yeſterday the Houſe went into a committee of ways and means for raiſing a ſupply granted to his Majeſty; when a land tax of 3s. in the pound was agreed to, for the year 1775.

Yeſterday morning a Council was held on American affairs, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Some expreſſes of very great importance arrived yeſterday morning from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague. They were immediately carried to Lord North, who waited on his Majeſty with them, and had a conference.

The number of expreſſes from the continent, and the frequent and long conſultations of the Cabinet Council, give room for various conjectures. That the American affairs are in great diſorder cannot admit of a doubt, and that ſome black and very intricate intrigues are diſcovered to be now carrying on by ſome of our very near neighbours and pretended friends on the continent ſeems to be no leſs certain; ſo that, in all probability, the peace of Europe will ſoon be diſturbed by a very general war.

It is reported a neighbouring power has offered the Americans aſſiſtance by ſea and land, in caſe of a rupture with Great Britain, on certain advantageous conditions.

It is now ſaid that ſome in the Miniſtry are ready to liſten if reaſonable conceſſions are offered on the part of America, whilſt others of them only lament that nothing of that kind has yet been offered.

It is now evident, from the moſt favourable computations, that our going to war with America will not be leſs to us, computing what we muſt ſpend, and what we muſt loſe, than 14 millions per annum.

A correſpondent deſires to know, if we ſit ſtill and ſee the people of America deprived of their liberties by a military force, what ſecurity we ſhall have that the ſame force will not then be employed to enſlave us.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King has expreſſed a deſire of ſeeing, once more, the Queen his conſort, but that his Privy Council had diſſuaded him from it.

On Thurſday laſt died at Wollaton, in Nottinghamſhire, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Middleton, Baron of Middleton, in the county of Warwick.

Mr. CRUGER's *ſpeech on Friday laſt, in a great aſſembly, on American affairs.*

Mr. Speaker,

I RISE to deliver my ſentiments on this important ſubject, *with all the diffidence* and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on the firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an aſſembly. Had I remained ſilent on this *occaſion*, I muſt have condemned myſelf for deſerting a cauſe which it is my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by *Engliſhmen*, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America; many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their *rights* might have been aſſerted *without violence;* and their *claims* ſtated with *temper*, as well as *firmneſs*. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature; a people animated with a *love of liberty*, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being *in danger*, will unavoidably run into exceſſes.

The hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderneſs ſuch acts of imprudence, to which their fellow ſubjects in America may have been hurried, *not* (as has been unkindly ſaid) by a *rebellious* ſpirit, but by that *generous ſpirit of freedom* which has *often* led their *own anceſtors* into indiſcretion.

Acts of *ſeverity* are far from having a *tendency* to eradicate *jealouſies;* on the contrary, they muſt *produce* new *fears*, and *weaken* that attachment which *kindneſs* might have *enſured*. No country, Sir, has been *more happy* in her colonies than Great Britain; cemented by mutual intereſts (till the era of that *fatal* ſtamp act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection, and obedience, *ſupporting and ſupported by each other*. Before that period, we meet with no diſobedience to your laws, no denial of the juriſdiction of Parliament, *no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent;* but they ever loved liberty. That paſſion is coeval with their firſt emigration to America; they were perſecuted for it in this country; they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; there they peacefully cleared their inhoſpitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and cheerfully pour'd the firſt fruits of their induſtry into the boſom of their mother country. You protected them in their *infant ſtate*, and they returned it by confining to you the ſole benefits of their trade; whatever wealth they derived from *agriculture and commerce*, *all centered with you*. You *regulated* their commerce, for the *advantage* of *this* country, and they never diſcovered an oppoſition, either to the *authority* or the exerciſe of it. Are theſe *evidences* of a ſpirit of *diſaffection* to Great Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that if the ſame line of *mild* and *lenient* government had been purſued, the ſame *cordiality* and *ſubmiſſion* would have been continued?

Every American, who loves America, muſt *wiſh* the proſperity of England; and that their *union* may ever ſubſiſt, uninterrupted. If the *parental trunk* is injured, the *branches* muſt ſuffer with it. A ſubordination on the part of the colonies is neceſſary to this *union*. I acknowledge, Sir, there muſt exiſt a *power* ſomewhere to *ſuperintend* and *regulate* the movements of the whole, for the attainment and preſervation of our common happineſs; this *ſupreme* power can be juſtly and adequately exerciſed *only* by the legiſlature of Great Britain. In this doctrine the colonies tacitly acquieſced, and were happy. England enjoyed by it *all the advantages* of an *excluſive trade* with them. WHY THEN STRAIN THIS AUTHORITY SO MUCH, as to render a ſubmiſſion to it impoſſible, without a ſurrender of all thoſe liberties which are moſt valuable in civil ſociety, and were ever acknowledged the inеſtimable birthright of Engliſhmen? When Great Britain derives from her coloniſts the moſt ample ſupplies of wealth by her *commerce*, is it not abſurd to *cloſe up theſe channels* for the ſake of a paltry inexpedient claim of impoſing *taxes;* which, though a young member, I will be bold to aver, never have, and probably never will defray the expenſe of collecting them?

The expediency of *coercive* meaſures is much inſiſted on by ſome, who, I am ſorry to ſay, ſeem to conſider more the diſtreſſes into which they will involve the Americans than the benefits they *can* procure to this country from ſuch vindictive conduct. Humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to *weep* over *ſeverities*, though they may be even neceſſary; and *a prudent ſtateſman will reflect, that the colonies cannot poſſibly ſuffer without injury to Great Britain*. The Americans are your cuſtomers; they conſume your manufactories; by diſtreſſing them, if you do not drive them to other markets, you will moſt aſſuredly *diſable* them from taking your commodities, and from making proper returns for what they have taken.

Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that *coercive* meaſures *ſhould* reduce them to a recognition of the equity of parliamentary taxation, what are the advantages which will reſult from it? *Can it be thought* that mankind can be *dragooned* into a CONVICTION of what is right? Will *ſeverities* increaſe their *affection*, and make them more deſirous of a connection with and dependence on the MOTHER country? Is it not, on the contrary, reaſonable to conclude, that the *effect* will be an increaſe of jealouſy and diſcontent; that they will ſeek all occaſions of *evading* laws impoſed on them by *violence*, that they will be RESTLESS under the YOKE, and think themſelves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the ſubjection of a MOTHER whom they conſider *cruel* and *oppreſſive?*

Sir, I would not be underſtood to deny the *good intentions* of Adminiſtration. The *abilities* of the Miniſter are, *it ſeems*, univerſally acknowledged; but I muſt add, *humanum eſt errare*. Though an American, Sir, I applaud his *jealouſy* for the *dignity* and *authority* of Parliament, and think the *impolicy* and *inexpediency* of the late meaſures may be reaſonably imputed to the *difficulty* of the occaſion, and the *unſettled* and *undefined* nature of the dependents of the colonies on the mother country; but ſince, by ſad experience, they *have been* found totally inadequate, ſince they have widened the breach, inſtead of cloſing it,

diminiſhed the *ſubjection* and *obedience* of the colonies, inſtead of confirming them, increaſed the *turbulence* and *oppoſition*, inſtead of *allaying* them, it may be hoped that *a different plan of conduct* will be purſued; and that ſome conſtitution will be adopted, by the wiſdom of this Houſe, which may ſecure the *coloniſts in their liberties*, whilſt it maintains the *juſt ſupremacy of Parliament*.

BOSTON, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from New York, *Jan.* 27.

"AS the enemies of America are indefatigable in giving the higheſt colouring to every event that has the leaſt appearance of diſunion among the colonies, it is the duty of her friends to counteract them. For this purpoſe, I enclose you the late vote of our Aſſembly, in order that you may be fully informed of that fact, and be thereby enabled to defeat their wicked machinations. The meaning of the previous queſtion, in our Aſſembly's proceedings, is, that any motion or queſtion propoſed ſhall not be then put; or, in other words, that the ſenſe of the Houſe ſhall not be taken on any ſuch motion or queſtion. Hence, therefore, you will be able fully to underſtand the import of the determination of the Houſe. The preſent Aſſembly has exiſted ſince 1769, and moſt of the members who were againſt an inquiry into the meaſures of the Congreſs, as preparatory to the approbation of them, have long ſince forfeited the eſteem of their conſtituents, and are therefore looking for favours from the Crown for themſelves and families. Others of them were impoſed on, from mere ignorance, and ſome from fear, being frightened by deſigning men into an apprehenſion that the approving the doings of the Congreſs, as they contained the Suffolk reſolves, which ſome called treaſon, would involve them in the guilt of it. In ſhort, Sir, no virtuous or ſpirited act could be expected from a Houſe which had, by its votes, violated the right of election, ſuſpended the *habeas corpus* act, deprived the ſubject of his right to a trial by a jury, and provided ſupport, ſix years, for troops kept here for the expreſs purpoſe of enſlaving America; but although theſe miſcreants are the legal repreſentatives of the people, yet I can aſſure you they are not their true repreſentatives, and therefore you have no cauſe to fear that this city will depart from the aſſociation."

"We are told, that ſeveral families at Mancheſter, and ſome other country towns in this province, have lately been ſeized with the ſmallpox. Our informant ſays, the diſtemper was taken from a perſon who brought tea to ſell at thoſe places; we learn from others, that the infection was communicated by drinking the decoction of that poiſonous weed.

"Laſt Wedneſday the Provincial Congreſs met at Cambridge, and made choice of the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; for their preſident, and Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; ſecretary. We hear there have already aſſembled 178 members.

"We hear from Plymouth, that eleven perſons were choſe in that town on Friday ſe'nnight, to obſerve the actions of the Tories, and make report from time to time what they can hear and obſerve."

In Provincial Congreſs at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to the Congreſs that certain perſons are employed in divers kind of work for the army now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late acts of Parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons, canvaſs, tent poles, and other articles of field equipage, whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country:

Therefore reſolved, as the opinion of this Congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of the province, that ſhould any perſon or perſons preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed at Boſton, or elſewhere in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages or implements aforeſaid, with horſes or oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever which may enable them to annoy or in any manner diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this Congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence:

Therefore reſolved, that no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province for their own private uſe, or the uſe of the ſaid province; and it is ſtrongly recommended by this Congreſs, to the committees of correſpondence and inſpection in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other Provincial Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A true extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

By a courier juſt arrived from Cambridge, we learn that the Provincial Congreſs, now ſitting there, have appointed a committee to examine into and anſwer his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech! and to aſſure him that there is not a prevailing diſpoſition to infringe the laws, as has been maliciouſly and falſely repreſented to his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his friend in this town, Dec.* 9.

"The King's ſpeech, and the addreſſes, it is agreed on all hands, are not deſigned *in terrorem* only, but that they ſpeak what is really intended. But however determined the King's ſpeech ſhows him to be, he gives ſuch evidence of the goodneſs of his heart, that, upon the return of the colonies to their former ſtate, he would no doubt receive them as tenderly and affectionately as the father in the Goſpel received his younger ſon upon his return home, after he had waſted his ſubſtance with riotous living."

The Provincial Congreſs of New Hamſhire, conſiſting of 144 delegates, have adopted the Continental reſolves; choſen John Sullivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs. delegates for the next Continental Congreſs, and have paſſed a number of reſolves.

NEW YORK, *February* 9.

A SEAMAN belonging to one of the veſſels that was lately caſt away at Turk iſland, having, with ſome more of the crew, got on the ſide of the ſloop, jumped over board in order to ſave ſome boards that were floating along-ſide, but was ſoon attacked by a large ſhark, who at three bites took off his leg and part of his thigh, notwithſtanding which the poor fellow got into the ſloop again, but died in about three hours after.

Laſt Friday fortnight the houſe, barn, and barrack, of Mr. Jacob Van Binſchola, of Poughkeepſie, in Dutcheſs County, was burnt to the ground, with every thing therein contained, to a very conſiderable amount. This villainous action was perpetrated by a Negro fellow belonging to the family, who ſome time before had been corrected by his maſter. He confeſſed his guilt, was immediately tried, and burnt the next day.

A few days after the houſe of Mr. Joel Harvey, in the ſame county, with his barn, mill, &c. was conſumed to aſhes, and it was ſuppoſed to be done by three white men in that neighbourhood, one of which was apprehended, and committed to jail; the other two were fled.

The ſhip James, Capt. Watſon, arrived at Sandy Hook the 2d inſtant, from Glaſgow, with coals, and a few dry goods on board. A pilot took charge of this veſſel, on the 1ſt of February, P. M; however, as ſhe did not get within Sandy Hook till the next day, her arrival was pronounced by the committee out of time to land her cargo; and the parties intereſted agreeing to ſend her to Jamaica, under the ſuperintendence of Mr. Douglas, one of the freighters, ſhe proceeded accordingly for that iſland, on Sunday laſt.

On Friday laſt, at Meſſ. Sharp and Curtenius's furnace, in this city, a cylinder was caſt for the ſteam engine of the water works now carrying on here; being the firſt performance of the kind ever attempted in America, and allowed by judges to be extremely well executed.

By accounts from Madeira, we are informed that on the 8th of December a heavy gale of wind drove 7 or 8 ſail of veſſels aſhore.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, *Dec.* 25.

"The Aſſembly of this iſland have entered warmly into American meaſures, and have drawn up a very reſpectable addreſs to the King on the occaſion."

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 3.

A Caution to the PUBLICK.

BE it known, that his Majeſty's armed ſchooner MAGDALEN, HENRY COLLINS, Eſq; commander, mounting four carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, &c. now lies moored oppoſite to *Burwell's* ferry, for the purpoſe of bringing to and ſearching all veſſels going up and down James river. [Note well! maſters and owners, that the King pays *no coſts or damages* in his Admiralty courts, whether your veſſels, after ſeizure and libelling, be condemned or not. Theſe are *neceſſary expenſes*, which muſt come out of *your pockets*; therefore, it will behove you to be on your guard.]

We have received an account of the following elections of Delegates, to repreſent their counties at the General Convention to be held in Richmond the 20th of this inſtant: For HENRICO, *Richard Adams*, and *Samuel Duval*, Eſquires; for SUSSEX, *David Maſon*, and *Henry Gee*, Eſquires,

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *Feb.* 11.

"A curious circumſtance happened here, the other day, reſpecting a veſſel from Dunkirk, having on board Eaſt India and other dry goods. Five cuſtomhouſe officers went on board, with an intention to ſeize her; but the Captain immediately ſet ſail, and carried them as far as the Capes, where he ſet them on ſhore, then returned, and landed his cargo."

Deaths.] Hon. PHILIP LUDWELL LEE, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council of this colony, at his ſeat of Stratford, in Weſtmoreland.

ROBERT BOLLING, Eſquire, one of the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for Dinwiddie county.

Mr. PURDIE,

BE pleaſed to inſert the following lines in your next paper, by which you'll oblige a Reader, and

A LOVER of JUSTICE.

To the author of a pamphlet, entitled *What think you of the Congreſs now? &c.*

WHEN American juſtice you won't diſown,
Of which in your works ſome inſtances are,
Tell all the world, the defect to make known,
You're yet unadorn'd with feathers and tar.

*** *The* Frederickſburg JOCKEY CLUB *are deſired to meet on* Saturday *the* 11*th of this Inſtant, inſtead of the* 4*th, which was a miſtake.*